NOTE XXVI.

FIVE NEW CETONIIDAE BELONGING TO THE LOMAPTERA-GROUP [1].

DESCRIBED BY

J. R. H. NEERVOORT van de POLL.

1. *Thaumastopeus Shangaïcus*, v. d. Poll.

♂. *Valde elongatus, angustus; niger fortiter coerulescens, nitidus. Caput sparsim punctatum. Prothorax brevis, lateribus angulosis, angulis posticis productis, subacuminatis, lobo postico apice subtruncato; ad latera strigoso-punctatus. Scutellum parvum, triangulare. Elytra deplanata, fere parallela vel apicem versus subangustata, apice rotundato, callo humerali prominente; sculptura disci obsoletissima, fere laeva, ad margines subtiliter strigosa. Pygidium confertim tenuiter strigosum. Mesosterni processus tenuis, paulisper reclinatus. Subtus punctis aliquot instructus; tibiae anticae bidentatae.* — Long. 25 mm., lat. 11 mm.

Very elongate and slender; entirely black with a strong bluish tinge, brightly shining.

The head sparsely punctured, more closely towards the lobes of the clypeus.

Prothorax small and short in proportion to the length of the elytra, the sides angular in the middle, the anterior margin slightly produced over the head, the posterior angles projecting, subacute, the median lobe narrow, truncated at the tip; smooth on the disk, strigose at the sides, the median lobe with a few, hardly visible, punctures.

Scutellum very small, triangular.

1) As for the genera vide my note „on the classification of the genus *Lomaptera* s. l." in Tijdschr. v. Entom. XXIX (1886), p. 146—152, pl. 7.

The elytra almost parallel or slightly narrowed posteriorly, rounded at the apex, the apical callus strongly developed; smooth on the disk, with the aid of a magnifying-glass only, some rows of punctures may be seen; along the outer margin and between the suture and the apical callus finely strigose.

Pygidium closely and finely strigose.

The mesosternal process slender, nearly straight, the top slightly incurved.

The undersurface with a few scattered large but shallow punctures; the thighs of the forelegs clothed with black hairs; the anterior tibiae with two teeth before the terminal one.

I found two male specimens of this species in Chevrolat's collection, labelled »Shanghai, Bowring"; Wallace has also enumerated examples of the same locality among *Th. pullus* Billb., and he rightly remarks »The Hongkong specimens are very fine and glossy, with the punctuation of the elytra almost entirely wanting."

Although very closely allied to *Th. pullus* Billb., *Th. anthracina* Wied. and *Th. cupripres* Waterh., this species differs from all these by its slender form, short thorax and strong apical callus; moreover *pullus* has the elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, and *cupripres* is at once distinguished by the peculiar semicircular deep striae between the apical callus and the suture. I may still add that the forceps of *Shangaïcus* differs largely from that of the allied species.

2. *Ischiopsopha Ritsemae*, v. d. Poll.

♀. *Obscure aurato-viridis, nitidissima. Caput sparsim punctatum, densius minutiusque apicem versus. Prothorax subconvexus, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis nonnihil introrsum directis, obtusis; lobo postico lato, apice truncato; in medio tenuissime punctatus, latera versus fortius densiusque, ad latera fortiter strigosus, in medio lobi impressione angulari. Scutellum sat latum, triangulare. Elytra gradatim*

attenuata, apice rotundato, subemarginato, sutura spinosa; ad margines suturamque strigosa, in disco tenuiter punctata, quae sculptura basin versus evanescit. Pygidium valde strigosum, carina media acuta, subtus in medio fortius excavatum. Mesosterni processus apice subreclinato. Abdominis zona stridens tenuis; latera sterni strigosa; pedes nigro-ciliati; tibiae anticae fortiter bidentatae. — Long. 29 mm., lat. 14 mm.

Dark golden green, very brilliant. Head sparingly punctured, the punctures more closely set at the lobes, changing into fine striae.

Prothorax broad, subconvex, with the sides rounded, the posterior angles somewhat inward directed, obtuse, the median lobe broad, truncated at the top in a slightly curved line; smooth on the disk, very finely and distantly punctured near the lateral and fordermargins, broadly strigose along the sides; above the posterior angles a small round impression may be seen and also in the middle of the median lobe a shallow V-shaped one.

Scutellum rather broad.

Elytra gradually attenuated towards the apex, which is rounded and very slightly emarginated, the suture is armed with an unusual strong spine; strigose along the outermargins, commencing below the shoulders, and along the suture up to the middle, a few shallow punctures on the disk, the whole sculpture decreasing towards the base, which is quite smooth.

The pygidium finely and densely strigose, the median carina very sharp, above with a faint trace of a longitudinal median ridge, below deeply excavated, more strongly in the middle.

The mesosternal process straight, hardly incurved at the tip; the stridulating organs of the abdomen feeble; the sides of the breast shallowly strigose; the legs with black hairs, the anterior tibiae with two strong teeth.

I. Ritsemae belongs to the broader species and is to be placed near *I. virens* Homb. & Jacq. and *I. d'Urvillei* Burm.

A single female specimen was sent to the Leyden Museum by Mr. Hoedt from the island Soela Besi (Soela-Archipelago between Celebes and Halmaheira); this is the most westward locality *Ischiopsopha*-species are recorded from, with the exception however of the Cambodian *I. Cambodiensis* Wall., but I cannot help having much doubt for the exactness of that aberrant locality.

I am very glad having an opportunity to name this fine insect in honour of my friend Mr. C. Ritsema Cz., the well-known entomologist of the Leyden Museum.

3. *Ischiopsopha Gestroi*, v. d. Poll.

♀. *Obscure viridis, subolivacea, nitida; apicibus loborum capitis, tibiisque cuprascentibus, tarsis nigris. Caput sparsim punctatum, densius apicem versus. Prothorax subconvexus, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis, lobo postico apice emarginato; in medio tenuiter passimque punctatus, latera versus gradatim fortius confertiusque. Scutellum apice subreclinato. Elytra apicem versus attenuata, apice rotundato, sutura subspinosa; ad humeros fortiter lateraliter impressa, ad margines et suturam subtiliter strigosa, in medio fortiter punctata, ad basin et supra callum apicalem laeva. Pygidium valde tenuiter strigosum. Abdominis zona stridens tenuis; latera sterni substrigosa; pedes nigro-ciliati, tibiae anticae distincte bidentatae.* — Long. 22 mm., lat. 11 mm.

Shining, dark green, with an olivaceous tinge, undersurface clearer, the tips of the lobes of the clypeus and the tibiae obscure coppery, the tarsi black.

The head with the clypeus closely and finely punctured and with more distant punctures on the vertex.

The prothorax subconvex, with the sides broadly rounded, the posterior angles obtuse, the median lobe triangularly emarginated at the top; in the middle very finely and sparingly punctured, the punctures becoming much stronger and more numerous towards the sides and the frontmargin. In the middle a very faint trace of a longitudinal impressed

line, ending in a somewhat deeper impression in the middle of the lobe, may be observed.

The scutellum is slightly concave, directed upwards at the top.

The elytra are gradually narrowed posteriorly, rounded at the apex, obtusely spined at the suture, with a large deep suboval impression laterally at the shoulders, finely strigose along the apical half of the outermargin and between the apical callus and the suture; the disk is thickly covered with large and deep punctures, which extend near the base, the latter and also a space above the apical callus smooth.

The pygidium densely and finely strigose, the median carina very sharp in the middle.

The mesosternal process straight; the stridulating organs of the abdomen very faint; the sides of the breast slightly strigose; the legs clothed with black hairs, the anterior tibiae with two distinct teeth.

By its colour and strong elytral sculpture, this little species is not unlike *I. rugata* Homb. & Jacq. But besides all the other differences it is at once distinguished by the want of the sharp longitudinal ridge above on the pygidium.

Unfortunately I do not know exactly the habitat of the single ♀ specimen I possess, probably it may be New Guinea.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this pretty species to Mr. R. Gestro, who has so much advanced our knowledge of these beautiful insects.

4. *Lomaptera mucterophalloïdes*, v. d. Poll.

♀. *Aeneo-viridis, lobis clypei, marginibus thoracis, parte apicali elytrorum, pygidio, pedibusque fulvis; nitida. Caput obsoletissime punctatum, densius apicem versus. Prothorax subconvexus, angulis anticis prominentibus, acutissimis, angulis posticis subacutis; laevus, ad latera obsoletissime sparsim punctatus. Elytra apicem versus angustata, apice rotundato, ad suturam subemarginata, sutura subspinosa; ad margines*

tenuiter strigosa, in disco sparsim strigoso-punctata, sculptura basin versus evanescente. Pygidium coniforme, triangulare, apice obtuso, strigosum. Mesosterni processus apice paulisper deorsum directo; latera sterni tenuiter denseque strigosa, punctis intermixtis; pedes fulvo-ciliati, tibiae anticae inermes. — Long. 24 mm., lat. 12 mm.

Bright shining green, the lobes of the clypeus, an irregular border along the sides of the thorax and the apical portion of the elytra fulvous with a greenish hue, the pygidium and the femora fulvous with a coppery tinge, the tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

The head extremely finely punctured at the lobes, with a few widely spread punctures on the vertex and a punctiform impression between the eyes.

The prothorax subconvex, with the sides rounded, the anterior angles projecting and very acute, the posterior angles subacute; smooth on the disk, towards the sides extremely finely and distantly punctured.

The elytra are rather strongly narrowed behind, rounded at the top, slightly emarginated near the suture, which is provided with a short spine, the apical portion finely strigose, the disk thickly covered with interrupted transverse striae, gradually decreasing towards the base, which is smooth; there is a small longitudinal impression below each shoulder.

The shape of the pygidium is very peculiar, the cone being triangularly compressed, the obtuse top directed upwards and about on the same level with the elytra, both the undersides of the triangle are still very deeply grooved in a transverse direction; faintly strigose.

The mesosternal process is somewhat directed upward at the top; the sides of the breast are finely and closely strigose, intermixed with punctures; the feet clothed with fulvous hairs, the anterior tibiae unarmed.

This species closely resembles some of the *Mucterophallus*-species and without examining the pygidium one should be inclined to place it into that genus.

The Leyden Museum received a single ♀ from Salwatty (Dr. Bernstein) and it was for a long time considered to be the *L. inermis* Wall.; it has however no great affinity to that species. The Leyden Museum possess also from the same locality a ♀ of the true *L. inermis* Wall., which was compared by Mr. Ritsema with the type, now in Mr. R. Oberthür's possession, and that specimen induces me to point out that Mr. Wallace rightly has compared the *inermis* with *L. papua* Guér., whilst Dr. Mohnike's supposition that it might be a variety of *M. xanthopus* Boisd., is quite erroneous. *Inermis* and *papua* have exactly the same shape of pygidium viz.: the cone is strongly compressed laterally so as to form an obtuse longitudinal ridge, and both the species have also the same peculiar sculpture of the thorax, the sides being largely and thickly covered with very fine transverse striae. The fulvous markings at the apex of the elytra of *inermis* are very indistinct and cannot be compared with those of *xanthopus*. Wallace correctly describes this part to be »rufous, shading into the green of the body."

5. *Mucterophallus laevipennis*, v. d. Poll.

♀. *Nitidissimus, supra purpureo-cupreus, pars infera femoraque viridia, tibiis tarsisque fulvis. Caput tenuiter punctatum, densius apicem versus. Prothorax subconvexus, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis prominentibus, acutis, angulis posticis nonnihil introrsum directis; ad latera punctis sparsis tenuibus instructus. — Elytra apicem versus fortiter angustata, apice rotundato, ad suturam valde incisa, sutura spinosa; parte basali marginorum fortius transverse plicata, parte apicali strigosa, in disco obsoletissime punctata, fere laeva. Pygidium valde strigosum. Subtus fulvo-pubescens, lateribus sterni tenuiter strigosis punctatisque; tibiae anticae unidentatae.* — Long. 27 mm., lat. 14 mm.

Uppersurface bright shining purple-coppery, undersurface and thighs dark green, the tibiae, the tarsi and the tips of the lobes of the clypeus fulvous.

The head with the lobes of the clypeus finely punctured, and with some scarce punctures on the vertex.

The prothorax subconvex with the sides rounded, the anterior angles projecting and acute, the posterior angles somewhat directed inward and subacute; smooth on the disk with a few distant punctures at the sides.

The elytra strongly narrowed towards the apex, rounded at the top, very deeply incised near the suture, coarsely serrate along the apical part of the outermargin, the suture spined; the basal half of the margin with strong transverse impressions, the apical half strigose, the disk very finely and remotely punctured, almost smooth, with a few deep impressions above near the shoulders.

The pygidium coarsely strigose; the undersurface clothed with scattered fulvous hairs; the sides of the breast shallowly strigose and punctured; the anterior tibiae with an obtuse tooth.

This species is extremely close to *M. validipes* Thoms., but besides the great difference in sculpture of the upper part, there are still the following, though slighter, differences viz.: the general broader form, the more inwardly directed hinder angles of the thorax, the much more deeply incised apex of the elytra, the stronger impressions along the outermargins, the impressions above near the shoulders, and the mesosternal process being less bent downwards.

I received a single ♀ specimen, captured by Mr. C. Ribbe at Ureiuning (Aru Islands), and it seems to be the only specimen that was obtained, as Dr. Kraatz, who has published the results of his examination of the Cetoniidae captured by Mr. Ribbe, makes no mention of it, and my lot of Cetoniidae was obtained from Mr. Ribbe before these insects were examined by Dr. Kraatz.